Assessment Instructions

Assessment Details	Instructions
Assessment Overview	This assessment is designed to assess the student's knowledge associated with the unit. Full details can be found in the *Unit Assessment Guide*. This assessment includes a range of question types. Instructions on how to answer each question is provided at the beginning of the questions. **Mobile phones and other recording devices must not be accessed during the assessment**.
Satisfactory Result	To obtain a result of "Satisfactory" the student must score 70% or higher. The cutting score to achieve 70% is shown on the front page.
Submission Instructions	On completion of the assessment the student must sign the *Student Declaration* on the last page and then hand the assessment to the teacher/assessor for marking.
What does the student need to provide?	Pens, pencils, eraser, rule, highlighter. Non-programmable calculator.
Time Allowed	The time allowed for this assessment is **90 minutes**.
Reasonable Adjustment (if applicable)	
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Instructions for answering questions.

Multiple choice questions... Circle the letter of your choice. (b)
If you change your mind, mark the item with a cross (⊗) and make another choice.

Multiple response questions... Circle ALL the letters to indicate your choices. (a) b (c) d
To change a response, mark the item with a cross and chose again. (a) b (⊗) (d)
If you select more than the maximum specified you will score **zero** for the question.

Matching response questions... Write your answer in the space provided.

---

1. What are the underlying principles of WHS?

   (a) To explain how accidents are caused in the workplace.

   b) To provide compensation payments for people injured at work.

   c) To reduce the risk of injury and illness occurring in the workplace.

   d) To reduce the cost of worker's compensation premiums for employers.

/ 1

2. What are **two (2)** of the general aims and objectives of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* in NSW?

   Each correct response scores one mark.

   a) To reduce lost time injuries in the workplace.

   (b) To promote safe and healthy work environments.

   c) To provide evidence for court proceedings in case of an accident.

   (d) To protect people at workplaces from risk to their health and safety.

/ 2

3. What is the name of the additional **legislation** that sits under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* that provides additional requirements for specific hazards and risks?

   a) Standards

   b) Guidelines

   (c) Regulations

   d) Codes of Practice

/ 1

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4. What is the name of the documentation available from **SafeWork NSW** that provides detailed information on specific work tasks to help you achieve the minimum requirements of WHS legislation?

a) Standards

b) Guidelines

c) Regulations

d) Codes of Practice

/ 1

5. Which **three (3)** of the following are part of the "Duty of care" responsibilities of a PCBU?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Arranging for a site induction for workers prior to working on site.

b) Selecting appropriate PPE for each task that a worker is to undertake.

c) Ensuring that all portable electric power tools used on site are tested and tagged.

d) Develop and communicate an Emergency Management Plan for each work location.

e) Ensuring that apprentices are responsible for giving Toolbox Talks to other employees.

/ 3

6. To meet their "Duty of care" responsibilities in the workplace, a worker must:

a) complete a First Aid course

b) serve time on a WHS Committee

c) obey every instruction given by their employer

d) take reasonable care of the health and safety of others

/ 1

7. SafeWork NSW inspectors:

a) may enter the workplace upon invitation

b) have only a basic understanding of WHS issues

c) can perform workplace inspections without warning

d) have no authority to enter the workplace

/ 1

8. If a Safety Inspector issues a PCBU with a *Prohibition Notice* regarding an unsafe work activity:

a) the PCBU may apply for a Penalty Notice to allow work to continue

b) the unsafe work activity must stop immediately until the problem is rectified

c) the work activity may continue under the direct supervision of the site supervisor

d) the work activity may continue as normal provided that the issue is fixed within 7 days

/ 1

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9. Where an employee is directed to use a piece of machinery that is unfamiliar to them, they should:

a) wear a pair of safety glasses and a hair net

b) read the equipment manual before commencing

c) check all machine guards and then begin their work

(d) ask for training in the correct and safe use of the machinery

/ 1

10. Which **two (2)** of the following are major functions of safety committees and representatives?

Each correct response scores one mark.

(a) Help develop health and safety standards, rules and procedures.

b) Report on the level of workplace accidents in terms of production loss.

c) Establish a detailed system for recording lost time due to injuries and illnesses.

(d) Assist in developing and carrying out measures to improve the safety of workers.

/ 2

11. Identify the difference between **hazard** and **risk** by matching the definitions in the table below with the choices provided.

Each correct response scores one mark.

Definition	Hazard or Risk?
Something with the potential to cause harm.	☑ Hazard ☐ Risk
The likelihood of harm occurring, and the severity.	☐ Hazard ☑ Risk

/ 2

12. What are the **four (4)** steps that underpin the principles of Risk Management in Australia?

Each correct response scores one mark.

(a) Identify Hazards

b) Identify Risks

c) Assess Hazards

(d) Assess Risks

e) Control Hazards

(f) Control Risks

g) Assess Control Measures

(h) Review Control Measures

/ 4

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13. Which **two (2)** of the following are commonly used to document Risk Management activities?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) JSA
b) PPE
c) WHS
d) SWMS

/ 2

14. When applying Risk Management principles, the hierarchy of control measures in order of priority are:

a) Elimination, Administration, Substitution/Engineering, PPE
b) Administration, Elimination, Substitution/Engineering, PPE
c) Elimination, Substitution/Engineering, Administration, PPE
d) Substitution/Engineering, Elimination, Administration, PPE

/ 1

15. From the options below, identify the control method that is an "**Engineering**" control.

a) Wearing protective equipment.
b) Extraction of dangerous fumes.
c) Disposing of equipment no longer required.
d) Limiting time spent in a noisy environment.

/ 1

16. From the options below, identify the control method that is an "**Administrative**" control.

a) Wearing protective equipment.
b) Extraction of dangerous fumes.
c) Using a less hazardous chemical.
d) Limiting time spent in a noisy environment.

/ 1

17. Why is the wearing of personal protective equipment the last option in the hierarchy of control measures?

a) The design of PPE is often inappropriate for some users.
b) PPE does not completely protect the user against all hazards.
c) Protection relies on the user remembering to wear their PPE.
d) Accredited PPE manufacturers often supply poor quality products.

/ 1

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18. Safety signs in Australia are designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1319 which indicates their particular function. Match the signs below with their type and function as listed in the table.

Each correct response scores one mark.

A

B

C

D

Sign Type and Function	Sign
Danger – a hazard exists that is potentially life threatening.	D
Warning – a hazard exists that can hurt you but is unlikely to be life threatening.	C
Mandatory – indicates something that you **must** do.	A
Prohibition – indicates something that you must **not** do.	B

/ 4

19. Identify from the list below the meaning of the term ***Industrial Housekeeping***.

(a) Keeping the workplace clean and tidy.

b) Planning for materials to be readily available.

c) Management of Quality Assurance processes.

d) Elimination of all health and safety hazards from a workplace.

/ 1

20. Industrial housekeeping is the responsibility of:

a) the PCBU

b) SafeWork NSW

(c) every member of staff

d) selected staff representatives

/ 1

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21. If you see a short offcut of metal pipe on the floor of a workshop, what should you do?

a) Ask the cleaner to pick up.

b) Inform your supervisor immediately.

c) Slide it under a workbench out of the way.

d) Pick it up and dispose of in a recycling bin.

/ 1

22. After finishing work at the end of the day, all tools and equipment should be:

a) left where they are ready for use again the next day

b) taken into the supervisor's office to have them checked

c) cleaned and packed away by the person who used them

d) stacked neatly ready for a trade's assistant to pack them away

/ 1

23. Which of the following is the minimum PPE required when performing any drilling operation?

a) Earmuffs

b) Safety glasses

c) Leather gloves

d) Steel cap shoes

/ 1

24. What does the following sign indicate if displayed at the entrance to a building site?

a) Hard hats are available on site for use if required.

b) Hard hats must be worn at all times whilst on site.

c) Hard hats must be worn whilst performing any work on site.

d) Hard hats must be carried at all times and worn when necessary.

/ 1

25. If a small fire starts in the workplace, you should:

a) immediately point a fire hose on the fire

b) evacuate the area immediately and call 000

c) locate the nearest fire extinguisher and put the fire out

d) attempt to put it out using the correct type of fire extinguisher

/ 2

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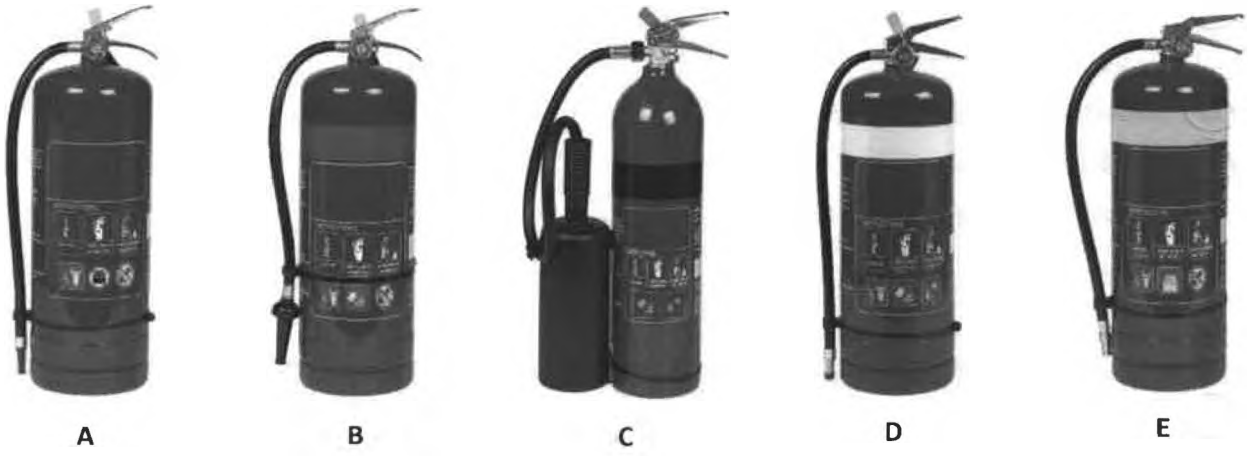
26. Identify each of the fire extinguishers below by matching the letter of each with the extinguisher types listed in the table.

Each correct response scores one mark.



A B C D E

Extinguisher Type	Letter
Foam	B
Water	A
Dry Chemical	D
Wet Chemical	E
Carbon Dioxide	C

/ 5

27. Which **two (2)** of the following fire extinguishers is suitable for use on an **electrical** fire?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Foam

b) Water

c) Dry Chemical

d) Wet Chemical

e) Carbon Dioxide

/ 2

28. When a person is required to lift and carry heavy objects, what part of the body is typically most at risk and likely to cause the person to be incapacitated for some time?

a) Upper legs

b) Lower back

c) Shoulders

d) Ankles

/ 1

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29. Which **three (3)** of the following are likely to increase the risk of a manual handling injury occurring when lifting and carrying?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Obstacles in path.
b) Noisy work environment.
c) Unstable or unbalanced load.
d) Moving hazardous substances.
e) Reaching across something to lift.

/ 3

30. Who is responsible for determining whether heavy load can be lifted safely and without injury?

a) The employer.
b) SafeWork NSW.
c) The first aid officer.
d) The person doing the lift.

/ 1

31. Which **five (5)** of the following should you do when required to lift and carry heavy equipment?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Bend your knees.
b) Lean over at the waist.
c) Keep your back straight.
d) Lift with your leg muscles.
e) Move quickly to the destination.
f) Keep the load close to your body.
g) Avoid twisting the body while carrying.
h) Hold your breath throughout the process.

/ 5

32. What are **two (2)** options for proceeding to lift something that you initially find too heavy?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Use a mechanical lifting aid.
b) Spread your feet further apart.
c) Perform the lift with another person.
d) Take a break before attempting to lift again.

/ 2

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33. Hazardous chemicals have historically been classified as either *Hazardous Substances* or *Dangerous Goods* (or both) based on the immediate or long-term harm they present to people.

Chemicals are now classified according to the **Globally Harmonised System (GHS)** which identifies two broad types of hazards – health hazards and physical hazards.

Match each type of hazard with the correct definition in the table below.

Each correct response scores one mark.

Definitions	Type of hazard
Chemicals which present an immediate threat to health or safety due to being corrosive, flammable, explosive, combustible, toxic, oxidising, or water reactive.	☐ Health hazard ☑ Physical hazard
Chemicals with the potential to cause either short-term or long-term harm through ingestion, inhalation, skin contact or dermal penetration.	☑ Health hazard ☐ Physical hazard

/ 2

34. Which **three (3)** of the following are required to be included in a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) to inform the user on the purpose and application of a chemical?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Common applications for the chemical

b) Hazards associated with the chemical

c) Permissible chemical combinations

d) Handling and storage information

e) First-aid measures

/ 3

35. To minimise the risk associated with **flammable** chemicals:

a) they must only be used outdoors

b) they should be used immediately after delivery

c) they should be stored in smaller containers wherever possible

d) they must be mixed with other chemicals to neutralise the hazard

/ 1

36. Where chemicals are delivered to the workplace in large containers, the process of 'decanting' into a smaller bottle is acceptable provided that the smaller bottle:

a) is used up within 24 hours of the decanting process

b) is cleaned thoroughly with uncontaminated water before filling

c) is kept out of reach of children and accessible to authorised persons only

d) is of a suitable material and labelled with the chemical name and relevant safety precautions

/ 1

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37. **Asbestosis** is a chronic disease caused by exposure to asbestos and primarily affects the:

a) brain

b) lungs

c) heart

d) kidneys

/ 1

38. Which **three (3)** of the following present a possible risk of asbestos in older homes?

Each correct response scores one mark.

~~a) Black bituminous switchboard panels~~

b) Loose fill insulation in ceiling spaces

c) Masonite wall and ceiling sheets

~~d) Compressed cement flooring~~ ✓

e) Cedar wall panelling

/ 3

39. You are about to drill a wall at your workplace when you realise that it may contain asbestos. Which **two (2)** of the following are your duty of care responsibilities?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Do not commence work until a formal Risk Assessment has been conducted.

b) Go to the SafeWork NSW website to complete the asbestos notification process.

c) Contact a Licenced Asbestos Removal professional immediately to complete all work.

d) Advise your employer so that the presence of asbestos can be added to their Asbestos Register.

/ 2

40. You have arrived at a building site to pick up some equipment. There is a sign at the entrance indicating that asbestos removal is in progress. You will only be onsite for about 5 minutes. What do you do?

a) Proceed on site as you will only be there for a few minutes, so the risk is low.

b) Proceed on site as the asbestos removal is someone else's responsibility.

c) Proceed on site but make sure you are wearing a correctly fitted dust mask.

d) Advise your employer that you will need to come back at a later time.

/ 1

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41. **Silicosis** is a disease caused by the inhalation of crystalline silica (silica dust) which is release into the air when cutting, drilling or machining specific types of materials.

Which **three (3)** of the following materials are likely to contain silica dust?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Concrete
b) Hardwood
c) Brickwork
d) Aluminium
e) Sandstone

/ 3

42. What are **three (3)** possible effects of silica dust inhalation on the human body?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Lung cancer
b) Skin cancer
c) Brain cancer
d) Emphysema
e) Chronic bronchitis

/ 3

43. In Australia, the workplace exposure standard for respirable crystalline silica (silica dust) that must not be exceeded is 0.05 mg/m^3 over a time weighted average period of:

a) 15 minutes
b) 8 hours
c) 5 days
d) 4 weeks

/ 1

44. What are **three (3)** risks associated with hazardous gases that an employer has a duty of care to protect their employees against?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Oxygen displacement
b) Fire or explosion
c) Hypothermia
d) Toxic poisoning
e) Heart disease

/ 3

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45. Where persons are working from ladders, scaffolds or elevated work platforms, those working underneath are required to wear:

a) a hard hat

b) safety glasses

c) hearing protection

d) high-visibility clothing

/ 1

46. Which **two (2)** of the following ladders are most suitable for electrical testing and fault-finding work?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Aluminium

b) Fibreglass

c) Timber with metal reinforcing

d) Timber without metal reinforcing

/ 2

47. Which **four (4)** of the following should be done when working on an extension ladder up a pole?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Have someone attend the base of the ladder.

b) Make sure that the ladder is standing on solid ground.

c) Locate the base of the ladder as far from the pole as possible.

d) Secure the top of the ladder to the pole using rope.

e) Wear a safety belt once at your work position.

/ 4

48. You are working out of an elevated work platform (EWP) when it reaches its maximum working height. You still can't reach a section of the work zone. What should be done?

a) Step up onto the lower safety railing of the EWP to gain extra height.

b) Carry a short step ladder in the EWP to gain the extra height.

c) The work zone must be lowered to provide easier access.

d) You cannot complete the work without a taller EWP.

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49. You are required to work on a roof which is accessible by ladder only. Which **two (2)** of the following are suitable methods of transporting tools and equipment up to the roof?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Have someone throw equipment up to you.

b) Tie equipment to a rope and haul it up.

c) Carry equipment up the ladder by hand.

d) Use a hip pouch to carry tools.

/ 2

50. When moving a mobile scaffold from one position to another, care should be taken to avoid:

a) moving more than 3m at a time

b) contact with overhead powerlines

c) undue stress on the scaffold wheels

d) rolling the scaffold over rough surfaces

/ 1

51. What are **three (3)** common hazards associated with working in a confined space?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Harmful air contaminants

b) Unsafe oxygen levels

c) Strains and sprains

d) Fire and explosion

e) Physical injury

f) Engulfment

/ 3

52. Which of the following work scenarios are possible "Confined Space" risks that may require further assessment?

Each correct response scores one mark.

Work Scenario	Confined Space Risk?	
Inspecting cables in an unventilated cable tunnel.	☑ Yes	☐ No
Laying conduits in a trench that has a depth of 0.5m.	☐ Yes	☑ No
Work under a house with vertical clearance of 0.4m.	☑ Yes	☐ No
Welding operations in a cable pit that is 2m deep.	☑ Yes	☐ No

/ 4

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53. The table below lists a number of control measures that are suitable for dealing with Confined Space work. Match the control measures with the types listed from the *Hierarchy of Hazard Controls*.

Each correct response scores one mark.

A - Engineering

B - Administrative

C - PPE

Control Measure	Type of Control
Ensure that workers are equipped with appropriate breathing apparatus.	C
Use ventilating fans to increase airflow through the Confined Space.	A
Have workers sign an Entry Permit prior to entering the Confined Space.	B

/ 3

54. Excessive noise in the workplace is best controlled by:

a) reducing production levels

b) playing loud music

c) soundproofing

d) changing jobs

/ 1

55. The effects of excessive hand/arm vibration from portable power tools can be reduced by:

a) gripping the tool more tightly

b) having rest periods during use

c) drinking plenty of liquids

d) standing on a rubber mat

/ 1

56. From the options below, select **two (2)** actions that can be taken by a person working outdoors to reduce the risk of thermal stress.

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Wear warm dry clothing.

b) Drink water frequently.

c) Increase physical activity.

d) Take regular rest breaks.

/ 2

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57. What are **four (4)** things you can do to protect yourself against the harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Drink water frequently.

b) Wear a broad brim hat.

c) Wear long sleeve clothing.

d) Take regular rest breaks.

e) Wear anti-UV sunglasses.

f) Use SPF 50+ sunscreen.

/ 4

58. What part of the body is most susceptible to damage from equipment that incorporates a laser?

a) Eyes

b) Skin

c) Ears

d) Brain

/ 1

59. Occupational overuse syndrome (OOS) can be caused by:

a) excessive noise

b) high stress situations

c) insufficient ventilation

d) performing repetitive tasks

/ 1

60. You have recently been performing excessive amounts of overtime, which is making you tired and stressed, resulting in a negative impact on your personal relationships with others. What should you do in the first instance?

a) See your family doctor.

b) Talk to your employer.

c) Use prescription drugs.

d) Take some sick leave.

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61. The use of illicit drugs and alcohol at work can result in:

a) a safer workplace for everyone

b) increased work output and higher quality assurance

c) poor work performance and increased risk of accidents

d) better working relationships between employer and employees

/ 1

62. If you are required to take prescription drugs while at work, you should not operate machinery:

a) without discussing it with a fellow employer first

b) if the drug has a potential to cause drowsiness

c) in close proximity to other workers

d) under any circumstances

/ 1

63. What are **three (3)** effects of electric shock on the human body?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Swelling of lymph nodes.

b) Ventricular fibrillation of heart.

c) Hypotension (low blood pressure).

d) Asphyxiation (inability to breath).

e) Burns to body tissue and organs.

/ 3

64. To minimise the risk of electric shock, all final subcircuits in a domestic or residential premises are required to be fitted with a residual current device with a maximum rated residual current of:

a) 10mA

b) 30mA

c) 100mA

d) 300mA

/ 1

65. Before working on electrical equipment, it is important to ensure that the equipment has been correctly and safely:

a) isolated

b) engaged

c) activated

d) energised

/ 1

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66. Which of the following would be the best way to release a victim from contact with live conductors if the isolation switch was not accessible?

a) Grab them by the hair and drag them away.

b) Pull them away from the conductors by the arm or leg.

c) Pry them off using a metal bar or other conducting object.

d) Throw a piece of dry rope around them and pull them away.

/ 1

67. Fuses and circuit-breakers provide a level of protection against electric shock provided that the earthing system has a low fault-loop impedance path. When installed correctly, fuses and circuit-breakers should:

a) open very quickly

b) open after a short delay

c) remain closed indefinitely

d) open immediately, then re-close

/ 1

68. The risk of electric shock is reduced where the supply is **extra-low voltage** which is a voltage not exceeding:

a) 12V a.c. or 24V d.c.

b) 24V a.c. or 50V d.c.

c) 50V a.c. or 120V d.c.

d) 120V a.c. or 240V d.c.

/ 1

69. Which **three (3)** of the following are common causes of electrical accidents?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Contact with live overhead powerlines.

b) Appliances coming into contact with water.

c) Using damaged or faulty electrical equipment.

d) Using electric power tools with rubber sole shoes.

e) Using portable RCDs instead of switchboard mounted devices.

/ 3

70. Which of the following is the best definition of the term "First Aid"?

a) Treatment of a sick or injured person in any workplace that has a First Aid room.

b) Care given to a sick or injured person until more advanced medical care is available.

c) Support of a person who has a health condition that cannot be attended to by a doctor.

d) Protection of a person who has been injured in the course of their normal work activities.

/ 1

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71. Which of the following is **NOT** a responsibility of a first aider?

a) Preserve life.

b) Provide comfort.

c) Assist with recovery.

(d) Prevent further injury.

e) Provide food and drink.

/ 1

72. What is the **first priority** when called upon to provide First Aid to a person?

a) Send someone for help or call 000.

b) Check their airway for any obstructions.

(c) Check for danger to yourself, bystanders and the patient.

d) Commence CPR at a rate of 30 compressions followed by 2 breaths.

e) Check if the person has a response (talk to them, squeeze their shoulders).

/ 1

73. First aid procedures at an accident scene should address life threatening conditions before considering lesser conditions such as bleeding wounds and broken bones.

What is the acronym that helps a First Aider to address life threatening conditions as a priority?

a) DRABCDS

b) DABCSRD

(c) DRSABCD

d) DSRABCD

/ 1

74. What is the NSW legislation that protects a First Aider from being sued for negligence if they provide first aid in good faith?

a) Fair Work Act 2009

(b) Civil Liability Act 2002

c) Good Samaritan Act 2014

d) Work Health and Safety Act 2011

/ 1

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75. From an ethical perspective, you need to obtain verbal consent from a patient before giving first aid. If the patient cannot give verbal consent because they are unconscious or delirious:

a) you must obtain consent from a close relative

b) you must obtain consent from a healthcare professional

c) you must obtain consent from emergency services personnel

d) consent is implied and not required to be given verbally

/ 1

76. Which **three (3)** of the following form part of the duty of care of a PCBU with regard to First Aid?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Each worker has access to first aid equipment.

b) First aid equipment must be provided by the PCBU.

c) All workers must be provided with formal first aid training.

d) An adequate number of workers need to be trained to provide first aid.

e) Self-contained first aid kits must be discarded and replaced every 12 months.

/ 3

77. Once life threatening conditions have been addressed, the First Aider should examine the patient for injuries. Which of the following would be the priority injury to manage?

a) Broken bones

b) Muscle injuries

c) Bleeding wounds

d) Ligament pains

/ 1

78. When a person suffers from cardiopulmonary arrest, their heart stops beating. If CPR is not commenced immediately, what part of their body is most at risk of damage?

a) Brain

b) Heart

c) Lungs

d) Kidneys

/ 1

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79. When assessing a patient that has an **obstructed airway**, they are **not breathing** (respiratory arrest) and they have **no pulse** (cardiopulmonary arrest), which of the three conditions should you treat first?

a) Airway
b) Breathing
c) Circulation

/ 1

80. What is the chest compression rate when performing CPR?

a) 80-100 compressions per minute
b) 100-120 compressions per minute
c) 120-140 compressions per minute
d) 140-160 compressions per minute

/ 1

81. What is the compression-to-breath ratio for **one-person** CPR?

a) 15 to 1
b) 15 to 2
c) 30 to 1
d) 30 to 2

/ 1

82. What are **three (3)** signs or symptoms of an altered level of consciousness?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Alert
b) Confused
c) Disoriented
d) Forgetful
e) Inquisitive

/ 3

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83. Which **three (3)** of the following strategies would you use to treat a patient that has an altered level of consciousness?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Talk to the person to reassure them.
b) Lay them down with legs raised.
c) Talk to them about current events.
d) Give them plenty of fluids.
e) Explain who other people are.

/ 3

84. What are **three (3)** signs or symptoms of a person in shock?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Fever
b) Thirsty
c) Pale skin
d) Sweaty
e) Nausea

/ 3

85. Which **three (3)** of the following strategies would you use to treat a patient who is in shock?

Each correct response scores one mark.

a) Loosen tight clothing.
b) Lay them down with raised legs.
c) Give them plenty of fluids.
d) Keep them calm and warm.
e) Isolate them from yourself and others.

/ 3

Student Declaration and Feedback

This assessment is my own work and has not been copied from any source except from any reference material listed in the Assessment Instructions.

Student Signature:	[signature]	**Date:**	07/01/2025
Student Feedback:	Would you like to make any comments about this assessment?		

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